A V/11 Agy
21. RD.

File No. 362

1939

Collection No.

22.7.47

P50

Pros. / Serial Nos. 1 – 7

Subject.

Application of Laws &c. to the Civil Station of Bangalore — Enactment of a Cattle Disease Law.

Previous References.

Later References.

A
V/11
22/11/44

NOTES AND PRECIS.

Dy.No.3533. S.N.(1).

1 The existing provisions of the Bangalore Municipal Law are as follows:-

Page 3 of the Muffl Laws.

Sec. 123: (1) Notice to the Municipal Commission of any case of anthrax, glanders, rinderpest or any other such disease affecting horses or cattle.

(2) Adoption of sanitary or other precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease, and if necessary, removal of diseased animals.

This is just what it does not say. It only provides for these measures being taken by persons in whose premises a case has occurred.

Page 4 & 5 -do-

Sec.137(1)(k): Power of the Municipal Commission to make bye-laws providing for the destruction or segregation of diseased animals.

Pages 79-80 of the Bye-Laws

Bye-law No.13 - Chapter III lays down the procedure followed in the Station. Bye-law 13(2) provides for the removal or segregation of diseased animals; under bye-law 13(3) the Municipal Commission has the power to destroy diseased animals; the provisions relating to disinfection of premises occupied by diseased animals are contained in bye-laws 13(4) and (5); and bye-law 13(6) prescribes penalty for a breach of these rules.

Page 2

For the reasons stated by the Collector the adoption of the Mysore Act will not meet our requirements. Mysore Act VI of 1899 provides for ~~d~~ the destruction and segregation of stray dogs and diseased cattle. The provisions in this Act (Generally) correspond to sections 123 and 137(1)(k) of the Bangalore Municipal Law. ~~with the difference that under~~ the Municipal Law the Municipal Commission, subject to confirmation by the Resident, makes rules, whereas under the Mysore Act the power to make rules is reserved by the Mysore ~~Government~~. The rules made by the Government of

The Mysore Acts should be set up. Are there any other Acts in Mysore applying to this subject? Always put up references, please.

Deptt.

Mysore are contained in the Development ~~Secretariat~~ Notification No.D.5330-C.V. 47-28-14, dated the 22nd November 1929. The provisions in these rules are similar to those contained in the Municipal Bye-laws. They do not provide for compulsory inoculation and the provisions for the restriction of the movement of cattle are rather inadequate. ~~The draft law proposed is apparently an improvement on the Mysore Act and Rules and is~~ wider in scope than

The proposed draft law is generally designed on the lines of the Madras Cattle-Disease Act, 1866 (Madras Act II of 1866), and provides primarily for the following additional matters which are not provided for in the Bangalaore Municipal Law :-

(1) Establishment of Segregation camps--sec. 9.

(2) Compulsory inoculation -- sec. 12.

(3) Restriction of the movement of cattle to and from infected areas -- sec. 13.

(1) Establishment of Segregation camps (sec.9) : The corresponding section of the Madras Act is sec. 3, which provides for the establsihment of 'hospital-pounds'. ~~This is a beneficial measure and there seems to be no objection to~~ The provision proposed is necessary.

(2) Compulsory inoculation (sec. 12) : In Madras specific provision regarding compulsory inoculation is made in the rules under sec. 18 of the Act. Please see a copy of their Notification kept below. The provision proposed may stand. There is no objection to including this provision in the Law itself ~~instead of in a separate notification issued under it~~ in the Rules. The Section as proposed may stand.

(3) Restriction of movement of cattle (sec.13) There is no corresponding provision in the Madras Act. This is a very desirable provision as it is necessary to

× Copy at flag (R) Cf. 2-3.

Before putting this Act into force, we must see whether its provisions could be made as rules under the Mysore Act adapted. - in lieu of retrocession. 3 I expect not however.

(x) Copy not-up.

(y) Cf. 1 of (R)

restrict the movement of cattle to and from infected areas. Under this section cattle from the State territory can also, if necessary, be prevented from entering the Station.

4

The following general comments on the draft are submitted for consideration :-

(1) Preamble - The preamble may be modified so as to conform to the preamble in recent local laws, e.g., the Bangalore Midwives and Dhais Law, 1937, the Bangalore Food Adulteration Law, 1937.

(2) In accordance with recognised practice we may call this 'The Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Cattle Diseases Law, 19..., or the Bangalore Cattle Diseases Law, 19..., instead of the 'Bangalore Cattle Diseases Act, 1939.

(3) Date of commencement - The Law will come into force from the date of the notification and no specific date need therefore be given. (Please see the Bangalore Midwives and Dhais Law, and the Bangalore Food Adulteration Law.)

(4) Sec. 8 of the draft law : The words "under the provisions of the Bangalore Municipal Law" may be substituted by the words "in the manner provided in clauses (a) to (d) of sub-section (1) of section 186 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, for the collection of sums due to the Municipal Commission". It is not the intention that amounts due under the Cattle Diseases Law should be recovered under the provisions of the Municipal Law.

(5)....

(5) Sec. 11 of the draft : This section lays down that the owner shall bear all expenses incurred in the maintenance and medical treatment of an animal confined in a segregation camp and in burying an animal as required by sec. 10, except in cases in which the District Magistrate directs that such expenses shall be borne by Government. The provisions of the Madras Act are more liberal in this respect. Under sections 9 and 10 of that Act the cost of maintenance and medical treatment in a hospital-pound and any cost incurred in burying the dead animal shall be met from the cattle-pound fund. Section 11 provides that the actual cost of feeding and treatment shall be recovered from the owner only when the animal is cured. Further under sections 9 and 11 the owner has the option to supply food and medicines, provided that ~~such a supply is~~ they are of such ~~approved by~~ standard as the hospital-pound authorities may approve or direct. The provision proposed by the Collector may be accepted because there is no reason why the cost even in case the animal dies should not be realised from a rich owner. In ~~hard and~~ deserving cases ~~the District the~~ power is given to the District Magistrate to charge such expenditure to Government ~~appears to be adequate in the circumstances of the Civil and Military Station.~~ Provision may however be made for the owner to supply food and medicines if he elects to do so, provided always that such food and medicines shall be such as the Veterinary Superintendent may approve or direct.

(6) Sec. 15 of the draft : This section is based on section 12 of the Madras Act, which prescribes a license for the removal of an animal which has been in contact with diseased cattle. The form of the licence has been prescribed in the ~~Madras~~ Act itself in Madras and may perhaps be incorporated in the Law.

(9) Sec. 16 of the draft : Provision regarding the penalty proposed in the draft law is based on the existing provisions of the Municipal Law but is more stringent than that prescribed under the Madras Act (sections 13 and 14). There seems to be no objection to ~~this.~~ S. 16 of the draft as proposed.

5

The modifications suggested are typed and attached to the draft. The file may be sent U/O to Collector for favour of his remarks.

fr.
4.5.39

HC
4.5.39

Secy.

6

I have no comments on the amendments proposed; but before the Collector sees the file, I should like to see all relevant Mysore Acts in order to ensure that these provisions cannot be made by rules under any one of them

Herman

H Rudyard
12/5/39.

7

A statement showing the various relevant Mysore Acts and the provisions under them is submitted. The provisions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1895, which is also in force in the C & M Station, are similar to those contained in the Bangalore Municipal

Law

Cf. Rules 2 & 3 of Bye-Law 13 of the Municipal Bye-Laws and the provisions in Secs. 7 & 10 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

and Bye-laws and do not provide for compulsory inoculation or restriction of the movement of diseased animals. Please see para 2 of notes ante, in which it has already been pointed out that the provisions of Mysore Act VI of 1899 are inadequate. The only Mysore Acts which contain adequate provisions are the Mysore City and Town Municipalities Acts (VII and VIII of 1933). Section 177 and section of 155 in these Acts respectively provide that if in any municipality any infectious disease amongst horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats breaks out, or if the introduction of any such disease appears to be likely, the municipal council shall take all such measures as it deems necessary for the purpose of preventing, meeting, mitigating or suppressing the disease or the outbreak or introduction thereof. Under sections 51(1)(h) and section 48(1)(h) the municipal council may make by-laws, with the previous sanction of Government, for enforcing the supply of information as to any cases of dangerous disease, and for carrying out the provisions of sections 51(1)(h) and section 48(1)(h) respectively. But it is not proposed to apply these Acts to the Civil Station after retrocession in preference to the Bangalore Municipal Law and the question of framing any bye-laws does not therefore seem to arise.

pp. 286 and 432 of Mys. Code, Vol IX

pp. 212 and 374 — do —

The best course is to make a local law as in the draft. The file may if approved be sent u.o., to Collector as proposed.

23.5.39.

(from para 6)

5/6/39.

4.6.39

Secretary.

The Collector, Civil and Military Station, B'lore.

U.O.No.D.3533-39, dated the 5th June 1939.

9.65 6-34

9.

of para 4.

I agree with amendments proposed in sub paras 1-4./ The amendments suggested in sub-paras 5 and 6 in respect of sections 11 and 15 of the proposed draft were considered unnecessary by my predecessor and were therefore deleted from the draft law. I have no objection to their adoption, however, except that in the proposed section 11 as amended I would like the word "supplies" substituted for "desires to supply."

10

As regards adoption of Mysore Regulations and rules, they were found inadequate as pointed out in para 2 of this office letter No.674-D-39, dated the 31st March 1939.

H.H. Carleton
9.6.39

Secretary
Resident.

Draft
16635

DESPATCH
9 JUN. 1939
OFFICE OF THE
HON'BLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.
12 JUN. 1939
Diary No. 5-890
File No.

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, B'lore
U.O.No.2065-D-39, dated the 9th June 1939

(11) A clean draft incorporating Collector's suggestion in para 9 and a draft letter to Political Department are submitted for approval.

16.6.39.

17/6/39.

DSRm
16.6.39

(12) approved
17/6/39

S.N.(2): Issue.

Draft
16/6

13

Statement showing the various provisions in the Mysore Acts corresponding to the provisions of the Madras Cattle-Disease Act, 1866 (I of 1866).

	Mysore Act.	Provisions.
PP.278-280 of Mysore Code, Vol. II.	1. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1895 (I of 1895).	(1)Sec. 7 prescribes penalty for permitting diseased animals to go at large or to die in public places. (2) Sec. 10 empowers a Magistrate or a Dist. Superintendent of Police to direct the immediate destruction of a diseased animal if such a course is considered proper.
pp. 338 -do -	2. An Act to provide for and regulate the destruction of and segregation of stray dogs and of diseased horses and cattle (VI of 1899) as amended by Act II of 1927.	(1) Under sec. 1 rules can be made regulating (a) the destruction or segregation of stray dogs,and of horses and cattle suffering from a contagious disease, and (b) the movement of dogs, horses and cattle from any local area, which is infected. (2) Sec. 2 empowers Govt. to impose penalties for breach of any rule.
pp. 175-338 of Mysore Code, Vol.IX.	3. The Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933 (VII of 1933).	(1) Under sec.51(1)(h) a municipal council may from time to time, with the previous sanction of Government make, alter or resind by-laws for en-forcing the supply of information as to any cases of dangerous disease, and for carrying out the provisions of section 177. (2) Sec. 177 provides that if in any municipality any infectious disease amongst horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats breaks out, or if the introduction of any such disease appears to be likely

	MYSORE ACTS.	Provisions.
	3. The Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933 (VII of 1933)--Contd.	likely, the municipal council shall take all such measures as it deems necessary for the purpose of preventing, meeting, mitigating or suppressing the disease or the outbreak or introduction thereof. (3) Under sec.51(1)(q) the municipal council may make by-laws regulating the disposal of carcasses of dead animals.
pp. 339 - 473 of Mysore Code Vol.IX.	4. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1933 (VIII of 1933).	Sec.48(1)(h) and sec. 155 contain provisions similar to (1) and (2) above under the Mysore City Municipalities Act.
pp.181-193 of Mysore Code, Vol.I.	5. The Cattle Tresspass Act, 1871 (I of 1871) as amended by Act VIII of 1892.	Nil.
pp.283 of Mysore Code, Vol.II.	6. The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (II of 1897).	Does not relate to cattle
pp. 1 of Mysore Code, Vol.IV.	7. The Mysore Vaccination Act, 1906 (I of 1906).	-do-
pp. 226-227 of Mysore Code, Vol. VI.	8. The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1917 (VI of 1917).	-do-

23.5.39

Dy.No.8156. S.N.(3).

c.p.1 - 18 (T).

Please see S.N.1 and 2.

14

The alterations made by the Political Department have been indicated in red in the Notification. The following comments are submitted:-

Section 1 sub-section (1) : The year in short title was not given in our draft and it has not been included in the Notification as finally issued. This is left blank in the Gazette copy also. But please see the heading in the covering letter.

Cp. 101 (T)

sub-section (3) : new. Please see para 4 (3) of the notes ante, in which this was considered unnecessary.

Section 2 - Besides the verbal alterations the following modifications have been made:

(a) four more diseases have been included as explained in the covering letter.

Sec 2/Appl.

(b) clauses defining Number and Gender proposed in our draft on the lines of the Madras Act have been dropped. Definition of Resident has been included, although the word does not occur more than twice thr -out the Law. These changes are material.

* Cp. 11 of (T)

Section 3 - Verbal alterations.

Section 6 - For "the preceding sections" of the draft, "section 4 or section 5" has been substituted.

Section 7 - For "referred to " "removed" has been substituted. This seems to be a more appropriate word.

Secs.8 & 10 - Verbal alterations .

Section 13 - For "ten days" "fifteen days" has been substituted as explained in the covering letter.

Sec. 15(2) - For "propagating" in the last line "spreading" has been substituted.

Section 16 - Para 1 in sec. 17 of the draft law has been redrafted.

Section 17 - Section 16 and para 2 of sec. 17 of the draft law have been combined into one section.

The Notification may as usual be republished in the Mysore Residency Orders. A copy (with 10 s.cs.) may be sent to Collector for information and he may be informed of the intention of the Political Dept explained in para 1 of the ~~Political Department's~~ letter.

Two drafts submitted.for approval.

9.8.39

9.8.39

Secretary.

C.N. (445): Issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S M.1

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

No. 674-D-39. Enc.2. *Dated* 31st M a r c h *1939*

FROM C.F.V. Williams, Esq., I.C.S.,

COLLECTOR, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION,
BANGALORE.

C ..CE OF THE
..SIDENT
..ORE.
3533

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

Cattle Diseases Act - Introduction to Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

I enclose a list showing the incidence of rinderpest in the Station since the beginning of 1938.

There has been no question of these outbreaks reaching epidemic form, but sporadic cases have been so persistent that it seems desirable to strengthen the law against the possibility of a serious outbreak. The existing provisions of the Municipal Law and Bye-laws do not provide for compulsory inoculation or for restricting the movement of cattle to and from infected areas. I see no reason why a Cattle Diseases Act should not be enacted for the Station; it will be there if required, and if not it will remain a dead letter. I enclose a draft law on the lines of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act with such modifications as appear to me to be necessary. I have considered the question of adopting the Mysore Regulations and Rules, but these also do not provide for compulsory inoculation and the restriction of movement. I request that the Hon'ble the Resident may be pleased to take steps to have the draft enacted as a local law.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

COLLECTOR.

MAB.31/

Date.	Locality.	Outbreaks.	Attacks & Deaths.
	1938.		
3-2-1938.	Somanhalli	Rinderpest	10.
9-2-1938.	Doddigunta	-do-	1.
25-2-1938.	Coles Road	-do-	1.
27-2-1938.	Blackpally	-do-	10.
7-3-1938.	Ulsoor	-do-	2.
11-3-1938.	Shoolay	-do-	2.
12-3-1938.	Broadway	-do-	2.
23-3-1938.	Victoria Road	-do-	2.
26-3-1938.	Cantonment Dairy	-do-	1.
17-9-1938.	Dokanhalli	-do-	2.
8-10-1938.	Ulsoor	-do-	1.
18-10-1938.	Domlur	-do-	1.
5-11-1938.	Ulsoor	-do-	2.
5-11-1938.	Guntroop	-do-	3.
11-11-1938.	Dokanhalli	-do-	1.
11-11-1938.	Sweepers' Lines	-do-	2.
12-11-1938.	Domlur	-do-	2.
21-11-1938.	Domlur	-do-	4.
	1939.		
7-1-1939.	Apparaddypalyam	Rinderpest.	2.
7-2-1939.	Cleveland Town	-do-	10.
27-2-1939.	Binnamangalam	-do-	1.
2-3-1939.	Binnamangalam	-do-	2.
10-3-1939.	Jeevanhalli	-do-	3.
11-3-1939	Veerapillay Street	-do-	3.
29-3-1939.	Jeevanahalli.	-do-	4
31-3-1939.	Ulsoor.	-do-	2

M. Ereshuffa
for. COLLECTOR.

MAB.31/3.

1939

[Portions underlined in red show alterations from the Collector's draft.]

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

No. Date

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Crown Representative is pleased to make the following law ~~for the prevention of~~ to provide against the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely :-

LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF DISEASES AMONG CATTLE IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

1. Short title & extent: This law may be called the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Cattle Diseases Law, 19 or Bangalore Cattle Diseases Law

(2) It extends to the whole of the C&M Station of Bangalore.

An Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among Cattle in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

- - -

Whereas it is expedient to provide against the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

Preamble

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. This ~~Act shall~~ be called the Bangalore Cattle Diseases Act, 1939 and shall come into force on and apply to the whole of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Date of application.

2. The following words and expressions in this ~~Act~~ Law shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:

Intrepretation clause.

The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate.

Magistrate.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Number

Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

Gender.

The word "animal" shall mean any camel, buffalo, horse, pony, ass, bull, bullock, cow heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid (or) swine (&) dog.

Animal.

The words "infectious or contagious disease" shall mean any one or more of the following diseases and any other disease notified in this behalf by ~~the Hon'ble~~ the Resident in Mysore.

Infectious or contagious disease.

(vide Mysore Rule 1)

1. Glanders and Farcy.
2. Epizootic Lymphangitis.
3. Surra.
4. Rabies.
5. Rinderpest.
6. Anthrax.
7. Influenza or Pink eye.

3. Whenever any animal in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is attacked by any contagious or infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the owner or of the person in charge thereof to give immediate notice to the Veterinary Superintendent.

Notice by owner of cattle attacked by disease.

4. On receiving notice as aforesaid the Veterinary Superintendent shall examine the animal and may in his discretion direct that it be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit or in a segregation camp established under Section 9.

Examination by Veterinary Superintendent.

5. The Veterinary Superintendent or any person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may enter upon and inspect any premises or place for the purpose of examining any animal which he suspects to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and may in his discretion direct that such animal be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit, or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

Inspection of places in which animals suspected to be diseased are found.

7. 6. The Veterinary Superintendent may in his discretion require the owner or person in charge of any animal referred to in sections 4 and 5 above to take such measures as he may direct to disinfect the shed or other place in which the said animal may have been kept.

Disinfection of shed or other place where animal may have been kept.

6. 7. If any animal is not at once removed to a segregation camp in conformity with a direction given under the preceding sections, the Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may call upon any Police officer not below the rank of a Head constable to assist in the removal of such animal to a segregation camp, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to render the necessary

Police assistance for removal of infected animal or animals when necessary.

4 Sec 15.

8. If any person does not take such disinfection measures as may be required by the Vety Superintendent under section 7, the Veterinary Superintendent may call upon the Municipal Health Officer to take such measures, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Municipal Health Officer to comply and the cost of such measures may be recovered from the defaulting person in the manner provided for in (in clauses (a) to (e) of section 186 of the) the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1949, for the collection of sums due to the Municipal Commission.

Municipal Health Officer to assist in disinfecting the infected place.

[Police] assistance.

Municipal Health Officer to assist in disinfecting the infected place.

8. If any person does not take such disinfection measures as may be required by the Veterinary Superintendent under section 7, the Veterinary Superintendent may call upon the Municipal Health Officer to take such measures, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Municipal Health Officer to comply and the cost of such measures may be recovered from the defaulting person [under the ~~provisions~~ provisions of the ~~Bangalore Municipal Law~~].

Establishment of segregation camp or camps

9. The District Magistrate may, if he thinks it necessary, direct the establishment of a segregation camp or camps in such place or places as he thinks fit.

see modification Sec. 31

Power to destroy diseased animal.

10. The Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised by the District Magistrate may, if in his opinion it is necessary to prevent the spread of contagion or infection, direct that any infected animal shall be destroyed either before or after it has been removed to a segregation camp.

Payment of costs.

11. All expenses incurred in the maintenance and medical treatment of animals confined in a segregation camp, unless the owner or person in charge thereof [~~desires to supply~~ supplies] the food and medicines himself, in which case such food and medicines shall be such as the Veterinary Superintendent may approve or direct, and all expenses incurred in the burying of any animal under the provisions of section 10, shall be borne by the owner or person who in charge thereof;

Provided that the District Magistrate may in his discretion direct that the said expenses shall be borne by ~~the~~ Government.

necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, direct that all cattle in any area or areas which he may specify shall be inoculated.

Compulsory inoculation.

The owner or person in charge of any animal in such area or areas shall thereupon present the animal for inoculation at such time and place as may be directed. The cost of such compulsory inoculations shall be borne by the Government.

13. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, direct that no cattle shall be moved from or into any area or areas which he may specify;

Bar to movement of cattle from or into any infected area or areas

Provided that no such restriction shall apply to any animal after the expiry of ten days from the date of its inoculation.

16. Norperson having in his pessession, or under his custody, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, shall remove such animal alive from his land/or premises without the licence of the Veterinary Super-intendent or of other person authorised by the District Magistrate.

Bar to removal without licence of animal in contact with dis-eased cattle.

Every such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until the Veterinary Superinten-dent or other person authorised as aforesaid, is satis-fied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating the disease.

Licences.

17. It shall be lawful for the Resident by notice published in the Mysore Residency Orders, to make and prescribe such bye-laws as may from time to time be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this ~~Act~~ Law.

Power to make bye-laws.

An infringement of any such bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs.50/-, and if the infringement be a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding Rs.5/- for every day of its continuance.

Penalty for breach.

14.3.39

COLLECTOR.

MAB.31/3.

(8

SNL

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

File No.

Serial No.

Issue 19/6 Issued 19/6 25/6/39.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Class for telegrams

INLAND:	FOREIGN:
Immediate	Immediate
Important	Important
Express	Ordinary
Ordinary	Without priority

No. Pol. 362/39. Dated 23rd June 1939

From

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative, Simla.

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures 2

Agl 2/S.M.I / Pvc.

(Code word for telegrams.)

Application of Laws to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore - Enactment of a Cattle-Disease Law.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a statement showing the incidence of rinderpest in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore since the beginning of 1938. The outbreaks have not reached an epidemic form but sporadic cases have been so persistent that it is desirable to strenghten the law against the possiblity of a serious outbreak. The existing provisions of the Bangalore Municipal Law and the Bye-laws issued thereunder do not provide for compulsory inoculation or for restricting the movement of cattle to and from infected areas. I therefore recommend the enactment of a local law for the prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among cattle in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. A draft Law on the lines

S. 5.
MGIPC—S5—1595(S&P)MFP—(M-944)—6-3-39—60,000 Pads.

(9)

× Copy forwarded.

Draft II

of the Madras Cattle-Disease Act, 1886 (Madras Act II of 1886), with such local modifications as are considered necessary, is enclosed for the consideration of His Excellency the Crown Representative.

In view of the possibility of retrocession, I have considered the question of adopting the Mysore Acts; but they do not provide for compulsory inoculation, and the provisions contained in them for the restriction of the movement of cattle are inadequate.

I have etc.,

R e s i d e n t

16.6.39.

ASR
16.6.39

2d. draft
Engr.

(10

Draft.

Original at Cf. 3-7
S.N.I. (P.C.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No.... Date.....

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council. 1937. and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Crown Representative is pleased to make the following law to provide against the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely:-

LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF DISEASES AMONG CATTLE IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This law may be called the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Cattle-Disease Law, 19..

(2) It extends to the ~~whole~~ whole of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Interpretation - clause.

2. The following words and expressions in this Law shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to

cf Sec 2 of Madras Act I of 19..

(11)

such construction:

Magistrate. The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons exercising all or any of the powers of ~~Magistrate~~ a magistrate.

Number. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number

Gender. Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine.

Animal. The word "animal" shall mean any camel, Buffalo, horse, pony, ass, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid. swine or dog.

Infectious or contagious disease. The words "infectious or contagious disease" shall mean any one or more of the following diseases and any other disease notified in this behalf by the Resident in Mysore

1. Glanders and Farcy.
2. Epizootic lymphangitis.
3. Surra.
4. Rabies.
5. Rinderpest.
6. Anthrax.
7. Influenza or Pink eye.

(12

Notice by owner of cattle attacked by disease.

3. Whenever any animal in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is attacked by any contagious or infectious disease, it shall be the duty of the owner or of the person in charge thereof to give immediate notice to the Veterinary Superintendent.

Cf. Sec 4 of the Madras Act.

Examination by Veterinary Superintendent.

4. On receiving notice as aforesaid the Veterinary Superintendent shall examine the animal and may in his discretion direct that it be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

Cf Sec. 5 -do-

Inspection of places in which animals suspected to be diseased are found.

5. The Veterinary Superintendent or any person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may enter upon and inspect any premises or place for the purpose of examining any animal which he suspects to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and may in his discretion direct that such animal be segregated in such place and manner

Cf. Sec 7 -do-

(13

as he thinks fit, or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

Police assistance for removal of infected animal or animals when necessary.

6. If any animal is not at once removed to a segregation camp in conformity with a direction given under the preceding sections, the Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may call upon any Police officer not below the rank of a Head Constable to assist in the removal of such animal to a segregation camp, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to render the necessary assistance.

cf. Sec 15 of Madras Act.

Disinfection of shed or other place where animals may have been kept.

7. The Veterinary Superintendent may in his discretion require the owner or person in charge of any animal referred to in sections 4 and 5 above to take such measures as he may direct to disinfect the shed or other place in which the said animal may have been kept.

cf. Sec. 6 —do—

(14

Municipal Health Officer to assist in disinfecting the infected place.

8. If any person does not take such disinfection measures as may be required by the Veterinary Superintendent under section 7, the Veterinary Superintendent may call upon the Municipal Health Officer to take such measures, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Municipal Health Officer to comply and the cost of such measures may be recovered from the defaulting person in the manner provided for in clauses (a) to (d) of section 186 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, for the collection of sums due to the Municipal Commission.

Cf. Sec 8 of the Madras Act.

Establishment of segregation camp or camps.

9. The District Magistrate may, if he thinks it necessary, direct the establishment of a segregation camp or camps in such place or places as he thinks fit.

Sec 3 -do-

Power to destroy diseased animals.

10. The Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised by the District Magistrate may, if in his opinion it is necessary to prevent the spread of contagion

Cf. Sec. 10 -do-

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contagionsor infection, direct that any infected animal shall be destroyed either before or after it has been removed to a segregation camp.

Burial of carcass.

When any animal shall have been so destroyed, or shall die while in a segregation camp, it shall be the duty of the Vety. Supdt. to have the carcass of the said animal buried at least six feet below the surface of the ground.

Payment of costs.

11. All expenses incurred in the maintenance and medical treatment of animals confined in a segregation camp, unless the owner or person in charge thereof supplies the food and medicines himself, in which case such food and medicines shall be such as the Veterinary Superintendent may approve or direct, and all expenses incurred in the burying of any animal under the provisions of section 10, shall be borne by the owner or person who was in charge thereof;

Provided that the District Magistrate may in his discretion direct that the said expenses shall be borne by Government.

Cf. Secs 9 & 11 & 15 Gondal Act.

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Compulsory inoculation.

12. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious diseases, direct that all cattle in any area or areas which he may specify shall be inoculated. The owner or person in charge of any animal in such area or areas shall thereupon present the animal for inoculation at such time and place as may be directed. The cost of such compulsory inoculations shall be borne by Government.

(new.)

Bar to movement of cattle from or into any infect-ed area or areas.

13. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious diseases, direct that no cattle shall be moved from or into any area or areas which he may specify:

(New)

Provided that no such restriction shall apply to any animal after the expiry of ten days from the date of its inoculation.

14...

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Bar of claim to compensation.

14. No compensation shall be claimable by any person in respect of any loss incurred by reason of any act authorised by this Law.

Bar to removal without licence of animal in contact with diseased cattle.

15. No person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises without the licence of the Veterinary Superintendent or of other person authorised by the District Magistrate.

Licences.

Every such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until the Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised as aforesaid, is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal propagating the disease.

Penalty for infringement of provisions of this Law.

16. Any person who infringes any provision of this Law, or who fails to comply with a direction given under the Law, shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every such infringement; and if the infringement is a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every subsequentlday of its continuance.

Cf. Secs. 12, 14 & 15 [illegible]

Power to make bye-laws.

17. It shall be lawful for the Resident by notice published in the Mysore Residency Orders, to make and prescribe such bye-laws as may from time to time be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Law.

Cf. Sec 18 —do— .

Penalty for breach.

An infringement of any such bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and if the infringement be a continuing one, to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day of its continuance.

16.6.39.

No.F.161(2)-I.B./39.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.
Diary No. 815-6
File No. D.O. 362/39

From

The Secretary to His Excellency the
Crown Representative,

To

The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Dated Simla, the 2nd August 1939.

Bangalore Cattle-Disease Law, 1939.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter R.Dis.No.F.362-39/Judl., dated the 23rd June 1939, on the subject cited above, and to state that it has been considered desirable to include

(a) Foot and Mouth disease,

(b) Tuberculosis,

(c) Contagious abortion and

(d) Johne's disease

in the definition of infectious or contagious diseases in section 2 of the draft law. The first three of the above diseases besides 'Glanders and Farcy' are communicable to man. It is felt that the power to deal with them should be provided, although discretion may be exercised as to the strictness with which the law is applied. The majority of the cattle in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, will, presumably, be milch cattle, so that the control of these additional diseases is desirable from a public health point of view.

2. In connection with section 13 of the draft law, it is preferable to specify fifteen days instead of ten, particularly in the case of rinderpest inoculation.

3. Certain further drafting changes have been considered necessary. I am to enclose a copy of the notification as finally

finally issued - vide Political Department Notification No. 272-I.B., dated the 23rd August 1939.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for Secretary to His Excellency
the Crown Representative.

(21

No. 272 -I.B.

Political Department,

Dated Simla, the 2nd August 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Crown Representative is pleased to make the following law to provide against the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely:-

LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF DISEASES AMONG CATTLE IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This law may be called the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Cattle-Disease Law, 19

(2) It extends to the whole of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, -

"Animal" means camel, buffalo, horse, pony, ass, bullock, cow, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, swine or dog.

"Magistrate" includes all persons exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate.

"Infectious or contagious disease" means glanders and farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, surra, rabies, rinderpest, anthrax, influenza or pink eye, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, Johne's disease, contagious abortion, or any other disease notified by the Resident to be an infectious or contagious disease.

"Resident" means the Resident in Mysore.

3/-

Notice by owner of cattle attacked by disease.

3. Whenever any animal is attacked by any infectious or contagious disease, the owner or other person in charge thereof shall give immediate notice to the Veterinary Superintendent.

Examination by Veterinary Superintendent.

4. On receiving notice as aforesaid the Veterinary Superintendent shall examine the animal and may in his discretion direct that it be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

Inspection of places in which animals suspected to be diseased are found.

5. The Veterinary Superintendent or any person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may enter upon and inspect any premises or place for the purpose of examining any animal which he suspects to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and may in his discretion direct that such animal be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit, or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

Police assistance for removal of infected animal or animals when necessary.

6. If any animal is not at once removed to a segregation camp in conformity with a direction given under section 4 or section 5, the Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may call upon any Police officer not below the rank of a Head Constable to assist in the removal of such animal to a segregation camp; and it shall be the duty of such officer to render the necessary assistance.

Disinfection of shed or other place where animal may have been kept.

7. The Veterinary Superintendent may in his discretion require the owner or other person in charge of any animal removed under section 4 or section 5 to take such measures as he may direct to disinfect the shed or other place in which the said animal may have been kept.

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Municipal Health Officer to assist in disinfecting the infected place.

8. If any person does not take the measures directed by the Veterinary Superintendent under section 7, the Veterinary Superintendent may call upon the Municipal Health Officer to take those measures, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Municipal Health Officer to comply, and the cost of such measures may be recovered from the defaulting person in the manner provided for in clauses (a) to (d) of section 186 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, for the collection of sums due to the Municipal Commission.

Establishment of segregation camp or camps.

9. The District Magistrate may, if he thinks it necessary, direct the establishment of a segregation camp or camps in such place or places as he thinks fit.

Power to destroy diseased animals.

10. (1) The Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised by the District Magistrate may, if in his opinion it is necessary to prevent the spread of contagion of infection, direct the destruction of any infected animal, whether before or after it has been removed to a segregation camp.

Burial of carcass.

(2) When any animal is so destroyed, or dies while in a segregation camp, the Veterinary Superintendent shall have its carcass buried at least six feet below the surface of the ground.

Payment of costs.

11. All expenses incurred in the maintenance and medical treatment of animals confined in a segregation camp, unless the owner or other person in charge thereof supplies the food and medicines himself, in which case such food and medicines shall be such as the Veterinary Superintendent may approve or direct, and all expenses incurred in the burying of any animal under the provisions of section 10, shall be borne by the owner or person who was in charge thereof:

Provided

(20)

Provided that the District Magistrate may in his discretion direct that the said expenses shall be borne by Government.

Compulsory inoculation.

12. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, direct that all cattle in any area or areas which he may specify shall be inoculated. The owner or other person in charge of any animal in such area or areas shall thereupon present the animal for inoculation at such time and place as may be directed. The cost of such compulsory inoculations shall be borne by Government.

Bar to movement of cattle from or into any infected area or areas.

13. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, direct that no cattle shall be moved from or into any area or areas which he may specify:

Provided that no such restriction shall apply to any animal after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of its inoculation.

Bar of claim to compensation.

14. No compensation shall be claimable by any person in respect of any loss incurred by reason of any act authorised by this Law.

Bar to removal without licence of animal in contact with diseased cattle.

15. (1) No person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises without the licence of the Veterinary Superintendent or of other person authorised by the District Magistrate.

Licences.

(2) Every such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until the Veterinary Superintendent

or other person authorised as aforesaid, is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal spreading the disease.

Power to make rules.

16. The Resident may, by notice published in the Mysore Residency Orders, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Law.

Penalties.

17. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Law or of any rule made thereunder or any direction given thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

Sd/- C.Latimer,

Secretary to His Excellency
the Crown Representative.

Draft I.

Issue 11/8

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THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

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NOTIFICATION.

No.82 Date. 11-8-1939

The following notification of His Excellency the Crown Representative is republished:-

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Here enter Political Department's Notification No.272-I.B., dated the 2nd August 1939 -- c.p.21 to 25.

Press may be requested to supply 50 copies of the Political Dept's Notification.

9.8.39.

9.8.39

No. 272-I.B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Simla, the 2nd August 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Crown Representative is pleased to make the following law to provide against the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among animals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely :—

LAW FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF DISEASES AMONG CATTLE IN THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION OF BANGALORE.

SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT.

1. (1) This law may be called the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Cattle-Disease Law, 19 .

(2) It extends to the whole of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

"*Animal*" means camel, buffalo, horse, pony, ass, bullock, cow, heifer, calf, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, swine or dog.

"*Magistrate*" includes all persons exercising all or any of the powers, of a magistrate.

"Infectious or contagious disease" means glanders and farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, surra, rabies, rinderpest, anthrax, influenza or pink eye, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, Johne's disease, contagious abortion, or any other disease notified by the Resident to be an infectious or contagious disease.

"Resident" means the Resident in Mysore.

NOTICE BY OWNER OF CATTLE ATTACKED BY DISEASE.

3. Whenever any animal is attacked by any infectious or contagious disease, the owner or other person in charge thereof shall give immediate notice to the Veterinary Superintendent.

EXAMINATION BY VETERINARY SUPERINTENDENT.

4. On receiving notice as aforesaid the Veterinary Superintendent shall examine the animal and may in his discretion direct that it be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

INSPECTION OF PLACES IN WHICH ANIMALS SUSPECTED TO BE DISEASED ARE FOUND.

5. The Veterinary Superintendent or any person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may enter upon and inspect any premises or place for the purpose of examining any animal which he suspects to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, and may in his discretion direct that such animal be segregated in such place and manner as he thinks fit, or in a segregation camp established under section 9.

POLICE ASSISTANCE FOR REMOVAL OF INFECTED ANIMAL OR ANIMALS WHEN NECESSARY.

6. If any animal is not at once removed to a segregation camp in conformity with a direction given under section 4 or section 5, the Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised in this behalf by the District Magistrate may call upon any Police officer not below the rank of a Head Constable to assist in the removal of such animal to a segregation camp, and it shall be the duty of such officer to render the necessary assistance.

DISINFECTION OF SHED OR OTHER PLACE WHERE ANIMAL MAY HAVE BEEN KEPT.

7. The Veterinary Superintendent may in his discretion require the owner or other person in charge of any animal removed under section 4 or section 5 to take such measures as he may direct to disinfect the shed or other place in which the said animal may have been kept.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICER TO ASSIST IN DISINFECTING THE INFECTED PLACE.

8. If any person does not take the measures directed by the Veterinary Superintendent under section 7, the Veterinary Superintendent may call upon the Municipal Health Officer to take those measures, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Municipal Health Officer to comply, and the cost of such measures may be recovered from the defaulting person in the manner provided for in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) of section 186 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, for the collection of sums due to the Municipal Commission.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SEGREGATION CAMP OR CAMPS.

9. The District Magistrate may, if he thinks it necessary, direct the establishment of a segregation camp or camps in such place or places as he thinks fit.

POWER TO DESTROY DISEASED ANIMALS.

10. (1) The Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised by the District Magistrate may, if in his opinion it is necessary to prevent the spread of contagion or infection, direct the destruction of any infected animal, whether before or after it has been removed to a segregation camp.

BURIAL OF CARCASS.

(2) When any animal is so destroyed, or dies while in a segregation camp, the Veterinary Superintendent shall have its carcass buried at least six feet below the surface of the ground.

PAYMENT OF COSTS.

11. All expenses incurred in the maintenance and medical treatment of animals confined in a segregation camp, unless the owner or other person in charge thereof supplies the food and medicines himself, in which case such food and medicines shall be such as the Veterinary Superintendent may approve or direct, and all expenses incurred in the burying of any animal under the provisions of section 10, shall be borne by the owner or person who was in charge thereof:

Provided that the District Magistrate may in his discretion direct that the said expenses shall be borne by Government.

COMPULSORY INOCULATION.

12. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, direct that all cattle in any area or areas which he may specify shall be inoculated. The owner or other person in charge of any animal in such area or areas shall thereupon present the animal for inoculation at such time and place as may be directed. The cost of such compulsory inoculations shall be borne by Government.

BAR TO MOVEMENT OF CATTLE FROM OR INTO ANY INFECTED AREA OR AREAS.

13. The District Magistrate may, if he considers it necessary in order to check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, direct that no cattle shall be moved from or into any area or areas which he may specify:

Provided that no such restriction shall apply to any animal after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of its inoculation.

BAR OF CLAIM TO COMPENSATION.

14. No compensation shall be claimable by any person in respect of any loss incurred by reason of any act authorised by this Law.

BAR TO REMOVAL WITHOUT LICENCE OF ANIMAL IN CONTACT WITH DISEASED CATTLE.

15. (1) No person having in his possession, or under his custody, any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or in the same herd or flock, or in contact with any animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall remove such animal alive from his land or premises without the licence of the Veterinary Superintendent or of other person authorised by the District Magistrate.

LICENCES.

(2) Every such licence shall be in writing, and shall only permit the removal of such animal to some place where it can be conveniently kept apart from all other animals until the Veterinary Superintendent or other person authorised as aforesaid, is satisfied that there is no reasonable probability of such animal spreading the disease.

POWER TO MAKE RULES.

16. The Resident may, by notice published in the *Mysore Residency Orders*, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Law.

PENALTIES.

17. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Law or of any rule made thereunder or any direction given thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

C. LATIMER,

Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

556 (3)—17-8-1939—50—RPB.

SN 5

Issued 5/9/39

Issue 11/8

Encl (1) - 1054.

DEPARTMENT.

BRANCH.

File No.

Serial No.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

R.Dis.No.F.362-39 Judl.

Dated 5th September 1939.

No.

Class for telegrams — INLAND: Immediate / Important / Express / Ordinary | FOREIGN: Immediate / Important / Ordinary / Without priority

From The Secretary to the Resident

To

The Collector,
C&M Station, Bangalore.

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures S.N.1 (T). c.p.1

(Code word for telegrams.)

*(with 10 s.cs.)

Encl. to S.N.3 puc.

Bangalore Cattle-Disease Law, 1939.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No.674-D-39, dated the 31st March 1939.

2. I enclose a* copy of the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Cattle-Disease Law, 1939, issued with Political Department Notification No.272-I.B., dated the 2nd August 1939. The Political Department consider it desirable to include

(a) Foot and Mouth disease,
(b) Tuberculosis,
(c) Contagious abortion and
(d) Johne's disease

in the definition of infectious diseases in section 2. The first three of the above diseases besides 'Glanders and Farcy' are communicable to man. They feel that the power to deal with the

S. 5.
MGIPC—S5—1595(S&P)MFP—(M-944)—6-3-39—60,000 Pads

(28

diseases should be provided, although discretion may be exercised as to the strictness with which the law is applied. The majority of the cattle in the Civil and Military Station will, it is presumed, be milch cattle, so that the control of these additional diseases is desirable from a public health point of view.

In section 13 ~~of~~ it is considered preferable to specify fifteen days instead of ten, particularly in the case of rinderpest inoculation.

I have etc.,

Sd. H. Trevelyan

Secretary to the Resident.

9.8.39.

9.8.39

S(t) (6)

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No. 282 -I.A.

Political Department.

Dated Simla, the 9th August 1939.

OFFICE OF THE
HON'BLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.
14 AUG 1939
Diary No. 8249
File No.....

NOTIFICATION.

Corrigendum. In sub-section (1) of Section 1 in the notification by the Political Department, No.272-I.B. dated the 2nd August 1939, for the figure "19 ." the figure "1939" shall be substituted.

Encl. to S.No 3/Sp.19 (1)
(Copy received for Sec. Ho Press. For Gazette Copy Please see 'I'.)

Sd. C. Latimer,
Secretary to His Excellency
the Crown Representative.

Copy forwarded to

the Education Health and Lands Department
the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,

for information.

By order, etc.,

Ramya Das
Secretary to His Excellency
the Crown Representative.

Secy: 7

(30

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

-:0:-

NOTIFICATION

No.83. Dated the 15th August 1939.

The following Notification of His Excellency the Crown Representative is republished.

S.B. 15.8.

SECRETARY TO THE RESDT.

[Here enter Political Department's Notification No. 282-I.A., dated the 9th August 1939.]

May be published in Resy Orders - 15.8.39.

(Press is requested to supply ~~100~~ 50 spare copies.)

Copy forwarded to the Collr., C & M Station, Bangalore, in continuation of letter from this Residency R.Dis.No.F. 362-39/Judl., dated the ~~August~~ Sept. 1939. (with 10 s.cs.)

15.8.39.

15.8.39

A.S.

No. 282-I.A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

Dated Simla, the 9th August 1939.

Corrigendum. In sub-section (1) of Section 1 in the notification by the Political Department, No. 272-I.B., dated the 2nd August 1939, *for* the figure "19 ." the figure "1939" shall be substituted.

C. LATIMER,
Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

556 (3)—16-8-1939—50—RPB.